

ALL THE BILLS PAID BY MOTHER-IN-LAW

But Mrs. Haley Says She Often Didn't Have Carfare to Leave Baltimore.

SUING FOR SEPARATION

Mrs. Marion Steele Haley, daughter of Carl Edward Steele, a broker at 29 Broad street, testified before Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss yesterday, in a suit for separation from Charles Merton Haley on the ground of abandonment, that her husband had to depend on his mother, Mrs. Thornton N. Motley, for the family spending money, and that there were days when she was unable to leave her apartment in the Hotel Belmont because she didn't have carfare.

Haley's mother is the wife of a dealer in railway supplies at 70 East Forty-fifth street, and lives at 375 Park avenue. She is defendant in a \$50,000 suit brought by Mrs. Haley for alienating Haley's affections. Mrs. Motley had her son's first marriage to her daughter, French, daughter of Gen. James H. French, annulled.

Mrs. Haley testified that her husband had left her November 1914, and was leaving on a business trip and would return in a week or so. She heard nothing from him, and chancing to meet Mrs. Motley at the Hotel Belmont she asked about Haley's return.

"Why, he's not going to return home," Mrs. Motley is alleged to have said. "At least, not while I have anything to say about it. I will allow you \$15 a week."

Mrs. Haley says the management of the Baltimore hotel requested her to leave and she went to a boarding house. Concerning the financial arrangements of the household, Mrs. Haley said:

"We never paid a bill during our entire married life. They were all sent to Mrs. Motley's secretary, and he paid them. Just after we were wedded Mrs. Motley said to me: 'I want you to live economically, and I was perfectly happy to try her plan, but it didn't work. There was never a week when I had more than \$2 to refer to myself.'"

Mrs. Haley admitted that she was married in 1907 to a man named Allen, which marriage was dissolved. The defendant's attorney asked questions bearing on allegations that Mrs. Haley threatened to have Allen indicted for abduction if he didn't make a money settlement. Justice Hotchkiss refused a decision on the admissibility of this testimony.

Carl Edward Steele, father of the plaintiff, testified that he had asked her to marry him, and she had refused. He said that he had asked her to marry him, and she had refused. He said that he had asked her to marry him, and she had refused.

The case was not finished.

LAMAR SEEKS TO DODGE JAIL

To Ask Reinstatement of Appeal—Heavier Bail Sought.

In view of the United States Supreme court decision dismissing the appeal of Lamar, who was sentenced to two years for impersonating a Congressman, United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall will ask Federal District Court Judge Clayton to increase Lamar's bail pending the Supreme court's mandate calling for Lamar's removal to Atlanta.

Lamar was put under \$20,000 after his conviction before Judge Sessions pending the appeal. An extra \$5,000 was imposed after he had been indicted with Joseph von Hinters and others for increasing to 100,000 the number of votes in the election of 1912.

Lamar will make one more fight Monday morning to save himself from jail. This will be in the form of a motion before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to have his appeal reinstated. It is a slim chance at best and is regarded by almost every one as doomed to failure.

MAY HAVE NOTED ROBBER.

Australian Police Hold Man With Whalen's Fingerprints.

Fingerprints received in this city yesterday by Inspector Parrot from the Melbourne, Australia, police correspond in detail to those on the headgear of Robert Emmet Whalen, alias "Big Whalen," wanted here for several burglaries and shootings. Although he was arrested in the Antipodes on a charge of assault he will be held for the police here.

Whalen, it is alleged, entered the home of Mrs. Clementine Corcoran, owned by William Bennett and Anne Morrison on January 27, 1915, and robbed the safe of \$9,000. Two days ago, the police say, he gained an entrance to the Strand Theatre by impersonating the watchman that he was a policeman and escaped with a large sum.

It is also believed he was implicated in the robbery of Simpson's pawnshop. The thieves at that time tunneled under the vault at Hester and Eldridge streets and got about \$250,000. Whalen is said to have robbed the bank afterward.

He has been followed through the country, but has always succeeded in eluding the police.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dowling, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mac, London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker, Boston.

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HALF A CENTURY IN BED, BUT HER SMILE REMAINS

Mollie Fancher Receives Friends and Gifts on Anniversary, Marking Fifty Years of Pain and Sorrow—Merry as a Children's Birthday Frolic.

From the bed that has held her prisoner for fifty years, a little old lady as frail and delicate as a bit of antique lace smiled a greeting yesterday afternoon and last night to the hundreds of friends who came with gifts and cheerful sympathy. And the smile she gave them as she lay, supported by pillows, was brighter than the brilliant sunshine which streamed through the window panes from snow whitened Gates avenue.

There was no touch of gloom or sorrow in the celebration which took place in the old, old house at the corner of Gates avenue and Downing street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Miss Mollie Fancher's helpless invalidism. One would never have fancied that the reception was the climax of a half century of Miss Fancher's courage in pain and sorrow. The party was as merry as a children's birthday frolic. Bright ribbons and vases of cut flowers and flowering plants and gay Chinese lanterns were all about, and most cheerful of all was Miss Fancher's glowing smile.

Her beautiful, soft white hair was curled like a debutante's. The skin of her face and of her small and graceful hands was as white and transparent as every tiny vein was revealed in its blue tracings. She wore a new dress for the occasion, a dress whose making had been to her a source of eager delight. It was as blue as the sky and lace nestled at the neck and the wrists.

Flowers Cover Bed.

The bed from which she has never stirred since shortly after the civil war was lavishly decorated. Yellow ribbons were twisted about its four posts. Roses and violets were clustered in the greenery that concealed the foot and head boards and the sides of the bed, and roses and violets were strewn over the spotless counterpane.

The guests came softly because Miss Mollie's relatives feared that undue commotion in the hallway of the house at 160 Gates avenue might excite the old lady whose nerves were fairly tingling because of the excitement of the wonderful anniversary. When they were received by the negro man and maid and their cards laid upon the bed, Miss Mollie's boudoir, where Miss Mollie's smile was waiting for them and where her white hands were outstretched in delighted greeting.

They nervously exhibited their gifts—gifts that made Miss Mollie fairly tremble with happiness—little fragile things that all women adore. Handkerchiefs, lace collars, the loveliest of ribbons, a gorgeous kimono or two and some tasteful trinkets of jewelry. Last night came the crowning gift of all, a basket of gold coins from her very old friends in Brooklyn.

To every old friend Miss Mollie spoke a few words of thanks, but they did not let her talk too much. They preferred that she listen to others as they said old things and new things. They told her, and it was the simple truth, that she was as beautiful as a young girl. They told her that the smile on her face was the smile of a young girl.

Her pets, especially the parrots

Loretta and Joe, which have been her companions for so many years and which seem unaccountably to comprehend her every mood and to anticipate her very thoughts, were with her yesterday at the bedside. Loretta, disconsolably wailing in Spanish, and Joe, an intrusive, impudent rascal, incessantly interrupted conversation with his harsh, "That's all right," "Is that so?" And every so often Miss Mollie reproved Joe in her small, beautifully modulated voice, and Joe repentedly lowered his head to be scratched and was silent for as many as five minutes at a time. It was quite evident that the excitement of the occasion had affected the parrots.

Miss Mollie's guests who knew her best—scores of maiden ladies and elderly matrons who have lived in the same Brooklyn neighborhood since they were mere girls—told interesting stories of their invalid friends as they moved about the house. They recalled that Miss Mollie will be 68 years old on August 15 and that she suffered when she was a charming girl of 17 the injuries which have kept her confined to her bed for fifty years.

When she was 2 years old she came to Brooklyn with her parents and her father built the house at Gates avenue and Downing street where she now lives. She was coming to the full bloom of womanhood and was a student in the Packer Institute, a slender girl with abundant golden hair, when nervous prostration forced her to give up her studies just before graduation.

Her doctor advised her to take up horseback riding and a friend asked her to try a saddle horse he had just purchased. The horse threw her. Two of her ribs were broken and her head was hurt. When seemingly she had recovered from the shock of these injuries and was about to be married to John H. Taylor she was thrown from a street car one day in June, 1865. Her skirt caught and she was dragged a block before the car could be stopped. Her spine was injured and again two ribs were broken. One of her lungs decentered, her heart became affected.

At Point of Death.

In the night of February 3, 1868, she almost died. Spasms twisted her body and caused her to scream from pain. Paralysis gripped her. For a time she could not speak or see or hear. From time to time her faculties were restored, but a complication of diseases which have never left her set in. As the years passed she displayed clairvoyance. Physicians and scientists visited her and were amazed at her apparent gift of second sight. She was able to convince many of them that she had seen and talked to and with persons long dead. She predicted episodes that were about to happen.

Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman, was so interested that he offered her an annual salary and a private car if she would consent to show herself in public and exhibit her powers. She refused of course.

Ex-Judge Abram H. Daly of Brooklyn, a student of occultism and an investigator of spiritualistic phenomena, wrote a history of her case, which he called "Mollie Fancher, the Brooklyn Enigma: an Authentic Statement of Facts in the Life of Mary J. Fancher, the Psychological Marvel of the Nineteenth Century." Unimpeachable testimony of many witnesses. This book is treasured today in many Brooklyn homes.

Mrs. Fancher herself was more than modest regarding the extraordinary powers she was believed to possess. She has no faith in spiritualism. She thinks that her illness, which produced long trances, freed her mind from her body and allowed it to roam in strange and mysterious places. Her power of clairvoyance has not been manifested for several years. She thinks herself that it is gone for good.

Appeal for a Poor Mother.

Suddenly Left a Widow With Five Children to Support.

A treacherous staircase, caused a fractured skull and the death of Mr. H. a few hours later. The stairway has been repaired and the neighbors go safely up and down. But Mrs. H. and the four small children have a break in their lives that cannot be mended.

Two months later another little baby came, and the mother looked helplessly on the five young faces turning to her for the necessities of life. As soon as she was able she took up the fight to keep them all together and feed and clothe them. Working hard all day, Mrs. H. left Christine, 10, to stay at home and be "little mother" to the rest—the hours when they most needed her. And at night she did the worst she loved for them but was too worn out and tired to do well.

When the story became known to the Charity Organization Society the strain on her was stopped and the mother was sent home to her children, where she belonged. She can do some work to help in providing the food, rent, fuel and clothing the youngsters need, but not that back-breaking load. It will take \$10 to make them comfortable for the next six months.

An appeal is made for assistance in raising this special fund for them. Gifts should be sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York. The society acknowledges with thanks the following contribution sent in response to a previous appeal in this city for another family—Edward A. Le Roy, \$5.

FINDS ENGLISHMAN NERVOUS.

Thomas A. Watson Thinks They've Caught High Tension Fever.

MONROVIA, N. J., Feb. 3.—That the English in the last decade must have caught the high tension fever of their American brothers was asserted by Thomas A. Watson, columnist of the telephone with Alexander Graham Bell, speaking before the Woman's Club of Upper Montclair today.

Mr. Watson said that while he was in London recently he encountered more nervous, rapid talkers and more rushing around the banks than in New York. Mr. Watson, who is a student of the human voice, was not impressed by the reputed beauty of the English tongue. He said the English voice, although on the whole more pleasing, contained just as many harsh as melodious notes.

MICHIGAN ALUMNI TO DINE.

Telephone Will Connect Banquets To-night Here and in Frisco.

To-night at Delmonico's, when the University of Michigan Club of New York greets President Harry Hutchins and a number of the faculty from Ann Arbor, each of the 200 diners will have an individual telephone connected with the dining tables of the University of Michigan Club of San Francisco, with a branch line running to the residence of President Emeritus James B. Angell, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Greetings, songs and cheers will be exchanged.

ALIENS CLAMOR FOR RIGHTS.

Americans First Policy of Packard Co. Inspires Action.

DETROIT, Feb. 3.—For the first three days of this week an increase of 50 per cent. in applications for citizenship papers is reported by the authorities. The announcement by Packard Motor Car Company that promotion in the Packard organization will be given only to American citizens or those who have signified their intention of becoming citizens was posted Monday.

At the office of the County Clerk it was said that the increase is directly due to the Americans first policy at the Packard plant and sympathy with the plan among other industrial concerns of the city.

WIFE, 'MOVIE QUEEN,' VALUED AT \$100,000

Husband Accuses Selznick of "Enticing Away" Clara Kimball Young.

ALL HIS CHARGES DENIED

James Young, husband of Clara Kimball Young, for several years star in the moving picture plays of the World Film Corporation, of which Young was director, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for \$100,000 damages for the alienation of Mrs. Young's affections. The defendant is Lewis J. Selznick, until recently vice-president and general manager of the World Film Corporation, who has just organized the Clara Kimball Young Film Corporation to exploit films in which Mrs. Young will appear.

The alienation suit follows two separations by Mrs. Young. One was a separation suit on the ground of cruelty, in which Mrs. Young alleged that her husband choked her, and the other was a suit for \$25,000, which she says she lent to Young. After bringing the suits she announced that she wouldn't pose for the World Film concern longer because her husband was director.

Tells of Loss of Wife's Love.

The complaint in Young's suit alleges that since June 29, 1910, when he married his present wife after Mrs. Robt. Johnson Young, the playgirl, had divorced him, and up to December 8 last, he and Clara Kimball Young lived together at 730 Riverside Drive and that his wife "manifested great love and affection" for him.

Since March, 1914, Young alleges, Selznick has contrived to alienate his wife's affections from him and has "wrongfully and falsely represented that the plaintiff was a detriment to her artistic advancement and career and was not fit to be her husband and companion, and the defendant agreed to promote her advancement and career and promised to enter into a contract with her for making motion pictures on the express condition that she should leave the bed and board of the plaintiff."

Young says that pursuant to the defendant's plans his wife did sign a contract to appear under Selznick's management and that the defendant "instigated her to bring an action against this defendant for separation."

Enticed Away, Says Husband.

All of the representations concerning him, says Young, were false and known to be false when Selznick made them. As a result of Selznick's acts "since December 8 he has enticed said Clara Kimball Young away from the plaintiff's apartment to a separate residence and has harbored her against the consent of the plaintiff and his utmost peaceable efforts to get her from the defendant's custody and control."

Young charges that since last March Selznick "has exerted a control over the mind of Clara Kimball Young to the prejudice and harm of the plaintiff and has compelled her to live apart from him," to his damage in the sum of \$100,000.

Selznick filed an answer yesterday denying the allegation that "during all the times mentioned up to December 8, 1915, the defendant and Clara Kimball Young lived peaceably, happily and harmoniously together, and manifested great love and affection for each other. He also denied all of the other charges.

APPEAL FOR A POOR MOTHER.

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To the users of anthracite coal:

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by the President to inquire into labor conditions in the anthracite region, and "to endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and wage workers upon a just and permanent basis," made an award which, with minor modifications and considerable additional concessions to the wage workers at subsequent conferences, is still in force. The last agreement, signed on May 20, 1912, expires on March 31, 1916.

The miners are now demanding substantial concessions, entailing such additional burdens upon the operation of our mines that we deem it our duty to frankly and fully lay before the public the problem which confronts us—a problem which will ultimately affect every user of anthracite coal.

The demand for 20% increase in wages alone will in the aggregate bring about an increase in the cost of anthracite coal to consumers exceeding TWENTY-THREE MILLION DOLLARS a year.

The operation of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania represents an investment of upwards of \$275,000,000 in plant and equipment, in addition to the value of the coal lands leased by the operators.

Mining, though carried on by the most scientific methods, yields an exceedingly small return upon the actual capital invested, and while it is to be freely admitted that certain mines, worked under peculiarly favorable conditions, yield liberal profits, it is equally true that many anthracite mines, the product of which is needed by the public, are at present either operated at no profit, or with so narrow a margin of profit that it is a matter of indifference to the operator whether or not they continue to be operated.

The average returns are entirely too small to meet the increased cost of additional compensation to miners, or substantial changes in conditions of employment, without a consequent increase in the price of coal to the consumer.

We believe that the users of anthracite coal are vitally interested in the readjustment on April 1, 1916, of the relations between the operators and the miners. We propose to acquaint anthracite coal users with the vital conditions of the industry, as well as with the social and working conditions of the army of 180,000 employes engaged in the operation of the mines.

Because of the extraordinary industrial conditions—caused by the European war, which causes have in no degree benefited the anthracite industry—the price of labor has rapidly advanced. A determined effort will be made by the miners to secure increased wages which would be unexpected and unwarranted in ordinary times. Such demands, if granted, would place a heavy and permanent burden upon every user of anthracite coal.

We have conceived it to be our duty to inform the users of anthracite coal of the state of affairs, in order that an enlightened public sentiment may operate to fairly adjust the conditions which will arise, and which must be discussed and determined within the next few weeks.

If, after such presentation, the users of anthracite coal say it is our duty to make a large advance in the income of the miners and others employed in the industry, and are prepared to meet the advanced cost of paying a higher price for coal, now is the time to say so, and we can meet the issue on that basis, but if the anthracite coal-using public is opposed to such concessions its voice should be plainly heard.

The coal operators desire to deal justly with their employes, granting every fair request, but they also deem it their duty to protect the coal-consuming public and to conserve its interest, just as they purpose to protect, so far as they are able, their own interests.

We believe that our employes are entitled to receive reasonable wages to meet living conditions, comparable with wages paid in other similar lines of industry, where equal chances for steady employment are offered, provided our employes are willing to co-operate, with their energy and thrift, in securing reasonable efficiency; and that the operators are entitled to receive a reasonable return on their investment, because in this way only can the necessary capital be secured to develop the mines for the increasing public necessities; and we also believe that the consumer should be able to buy his coal at the lowest possible price after these conditions are met.

It is in this spirit that the coal operators approach this vital problem, and they ask fair consideration, by the coal-consuming public, of such facts as will be presented to them, in the belief that this intelligent consideration will insure an equitable adjustment of the approaching negotiations.

SCRANTON COAL CO., BY J. B. DICKSON.
DODSON COAL COMPANY, BY ALAN C. DODSON.
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN CO., BY E. E. LOOMIS, Vice-President.
THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COAL CO., BY W. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.
GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, BY W. L. CONNELL, President.
KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, BY E. E. ZERREY, General Manager.
THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, BY S. D. WARRINER, President.
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, BY E. M. CHANE, Vice-President.
LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY, BY C. F. HUBER, President.
MADEIRA, HILL & COMPANY, BY C. C. MADRIDA, President.

G. B. MARKLE COMPANY, BY JOHN MARKLE, President.
A. PARDEE & COMPANY, BY FRANK PARDEE, President.
THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, BY W. J. RICHARDS, President.
SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, BY MORRIS WILLIAMS, President.
TEMPLE COAL COMPANY, BY S. B. THORNE, President.
J. S. WENTZ & COMPANY, BY D. B. WENTZ, President.
WEST END COAL COMPANY, BY C. D. SIMPSON.
WHITNEY & KEMMERER, BY J. L. KEMMERER.

Committee Representing Anthracite Operators

ASK FOR AND GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.